Application No. 10/772,810

Case No. N0187US

REMARKS

I. Status

Claims 1-24 and 28-30 have been previously canceled. Accordingly, claims 25-27 and 31-33 are currently pending.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 25, 27, and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Abram, et al. (U.S. 6,462,778).

Claim 25 and Dependents

Claim 25 recites, *inter alia*, "the remotely located map service server including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates" and "if the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are determined to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable based on the data included in the remotely located map service server, receiving data indicating a name of the landmark." Abram, et al. do not disclose at least these features.

Abram, et al. disclose methods and systems for labeling digital image data generated by digital imaging devices. (Abram, et al., Abstract). A digital imaging device, such as a camera, acquires an image. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 19-20). Then, the imaging device receives location information, such as coordinates, from a location determination device. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 20-25). The location information may be converted to textual information such as via a look-up-table of names associated with coordinates. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 29-34). If the coordinates do not exactly correspond to any location in the look-up-table, then the process may choose multiple entries with coordinates near the given coordinates and display a list of names for a user to choose. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 42-47). After a user makes a selection, such as by scrolling through the choices, the place name may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. (Abram, et al., column 6, lines 52-56).

However, there is no teaching or suggestion of a remotely located map service server *including data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates*. Abram, et al. disclose that a look-up-table can be used to convert coordinates or location information into textual information, and then the textual information may be imprinted on a photo or used to generate a file name. There is no mention of data that indicates whether a landmark is *observable* from specific coordinates.

Furthermore, there is no disclosure of receiving data indicating a name of the landmark *if* the geographic coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are *determined* to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable. For example, according to Abram, et al., geographic coordinates are compared to a look-up-table to find an associated place name that matches the coordinates or a list of place names that are near the coordinates. But, this determination of place names is based on distance or location matching of the geographic coordinates. There is no mention of determining whether a landmark will be observable from certain geographic coordinates. For example, according to Abram, et al., a place name associated with or near geographic coordinates of a picture will be retrieved and shown to the user for selection *even if* that place is not observable from those coordinates (*e.g.*, there is something blocking a person's view, such as a wall or other obstacle, from the position of those coordinates).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees by citing column 6, lines 19-56 of Abram, et al. (Office Action, page 2). However, this section merely discloses that the digital imaging device receives location information (such as latitude and longitude coordinates), and the coordinates may be associated with a file or may be used to obtain graphical map information derived from the map data. The general disclosure of using coordinates to obtain graphical map information does not teach or suggest that a remotely located map service server includes data that indicates whether a landmark is observable from specific geographic coordinates. The graphical map information of Abram, et al. may only have certain type of map information that does not include data that can be used to determine whether a landmark is observable from specific points. Furthermore, there is no mention of the step of receiving data indicating a name of the landmark *if* the geographic

coordinates associated with at least one of the plurality of pictures are *determined* to be coordinates from which the landmark is observable.

Accordingly, claim 25 is allowable for at least these reasons. Claim 27 depends from allowable claim 25 and, therefore, is allowable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 31 and Dependents

Claim 31 recites some features that are similar to those recited in claim 25. Therefore, the appropriate arguments made above apply to claim 31 as well. Accordingly, claim 31 is allowable for at least those reasons.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 26 and 32-33 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram, et al. in view of Pelletier (U.S. 6,690,883).

Claims 26 and 32-33 depend from allowable claims 25 and 31, respectively, and, therefore, are allowable for at least the same reasons.

IV. Summary

It is respectfully asserted that all of the pending claims are patentable over the cited references, and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone interview would be helpful in resolving any outstanding issues, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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